

FAIRPLAY

Journal homepage: <https://jurnal.javamutiaramedia.org/index.php/fairplay/index>

Analysis of Fanaticism Behavior on Learning Outcomes (Case Study of the Persis Solo Football Supporters Group) at Batik 2 High School, Surakarta)

Fauzan Eka Indra Putra¹✉

¹ Physical Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, Indonesia

Corresponding author*
E-mail: a810210058@student.ums.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the influence of fanatic behavior on students' academic performance, specifically among members of the Persis Solo supporter group at SMA Batik 2 Surakarta. A qualitative descriptive approach was used, with data collected through questionnaires, interviews, and documentation. The research subjects consisted of 30 students who were members of the supporter community. The results show that 40% of the students exhibited a high level of fanaticism; However, this does not have a negative impact on their academic performance. On the contrary, fanaticism serves as a motivational factor that drives students' enthusiasm for learning. The main supporting factors include effective time management, internal motivation, and support from the social environment. Well-managed fanaticism can become a positive force in students' academic life.

ARTICLE INFO:

Article History:

Submitted/Received 25 August 2025
First Revised 25 August 2025
Accepted 9 November 2025
First Available online 9 November 2025
Publication Date 9 November 2025

Keyword:

Fanaticism, Learning Outcomes, Supporters, Learning Motivation, Time Management, Social Environment

1. INTRODUCTION

Football is the most popular sport in Indonesia (Hapsari, 2015). This popularity can be seen in various tournaments, both national scale, such as Liga 1 the highest competition in the Indonesian football league system and local tournaments, such as inter-village matches (tarkam). The public's enthusiasm for football is very high, covering all age groups, including students, who actively watch matches both live in the stadium and via television broadcasts.

In Indonesian football culture, fanaticism is an inseparable part of the dynamics of the match. A football team generally has a loyal and fanatical supporter base. Supporters show their love in various ways, from attending the stadium directly (both home and away games or awaydays), holding joint viewings (nobar), wearing team attributes such as jerseys and scarves, to singing cheers. However, it is not uncommon for this expression of support to also be accompanied by emotional actions, such as psywar against the opposing team or rival supporters, which shows a strong emotional attachment between individuals and their favorite team.

One of the unique phenomena in the world of Indonesian supporters can be found in Surakarta City (Solo), especially in the area's pride club, Persis Solo. Established since November 8, 1923, Persis Solo has a long history and a large and diverse supporter base. Supporter groups such as Pasoepati, Surakartans, and Ultras 1923 are examples of fanatical supporter communities that continue to grow. Surakartans, for example, adheres to a casual British support style, avoids the use of musical instruments, and emphasizes singing and a different style of dress from supporters in general. They are known as one of the largest hooligan firm groups in Indonesia.

This fanaticism is not only part of the match culture, but also touches the personal lives of its supporters, including students. In the student environment, such as at SMA Batik 2 Surakarta, the

emotional attachment to the Persis Solo club is clearly visible. Many students are willing to sacrifice study time to participate in supporter activities, either by watching live at the stadium, participating in discussions with the community, or monitoring the club's development through social media. This high level of involvement raises an important question: does fanaticism towards a football club have an impact on students' academic achievement?

Although many studies have discussed the influence of fanaticism on the psychological aspects and performance of athletes, few have examined its impact on academic achievement, especially in high school students. In fact, in adolescence, the balance between academic and non-academic activities is very important. Excessive fanaticism can interfere with learning concentration, reduce motivation, and ultimately impact academic achievement.

This study aims to examine the influence of fanaticism of supporters towards the Persis Solo club on academic achievement of students at SMA Batik 2 Surakarta. The results of this study are expected to provide a deeper understanding of how interest and involvement in supporter activities affect students' academic lives. In addition, this study can also be a reference for schools, parents, and supporter communities in creating a balance between hobbies and academic responsibilities.

2. METHODS

Qualitative research is a research technique that uses narratives or words to explain and describe the meaning of each phenomenon, symptom, and certain social situation. In qualitative research, researchers are key instruments to interpret each phenomenon, symptom and certain situation. According to (Urohmah Shifa, 2023) stated that case study is a method for analyzing data related to a case. Something is usually made a case because there is a problem, difficulty, obstacle, deviation, but something can also be made a case even though there is no problem, which is made a case because of its excellence or success.

Qualitative research is a research technique that uses narratives or words to explain and describe the meaning of each phenomenon, symptom, and certain social situation. In qualitative research, researchers are key instruments to interpret each phenomenon, symptom and certain situation. According to (Urohmah Shifa, 2023) stated that case study is a method for analyzing data related to a case. Something is usually made a case because there is a problem, difficulty, obstacle, deviation, but something can also be made a case even though there is no problem, which is made a case because of its excellence or success.

This study uses a qualitative descriptive research design using observation, questionnaire, interview, and documentation methods. The type of qualitative descriptive research displays data as it is without any manipulation or other treatments. The purpose of this study is to present a complete picture of an event or is intended to expose and clarify a phenomenon that occurs. by describing several variables related to the problem being studied. This study interprets and describes data related to the current situation, attitudes and views that occur in a society. (Rusandi & Muhammad Rusli, 2021) In this study, the purpose of the qualitative descriptive approach is to find out about the analysis of fanaticism behavior towards learning outcomes at SMA BATIK 2 Surakarta towards the Persis Solo football team.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Results

A. Data Description

1. Data on the level of student football fanaticism was measured using a Likert scale with 15 statement items. The minimum score that can be obtained is 20, while the maximum score is 100. Based on the results of the study on 30 respondents, the following data were obtained:

Table 1. Student Fanaticism Data

	Mark
Highest score	63
Lowest score	28
Average	45.8
Standard Deviation	9.6

2. Student grade data is taken from the average grades of the odd semester report cards for the 2024/2025 academic year. The grades used are on a scale of 0–100. The following is a summary of student academic data:

Table 2. Student Grade Data

	Mark
Highest score	83

Lowest score	80
Average	82.03
Standard Deviation	1.16

B. Data Analysis Results

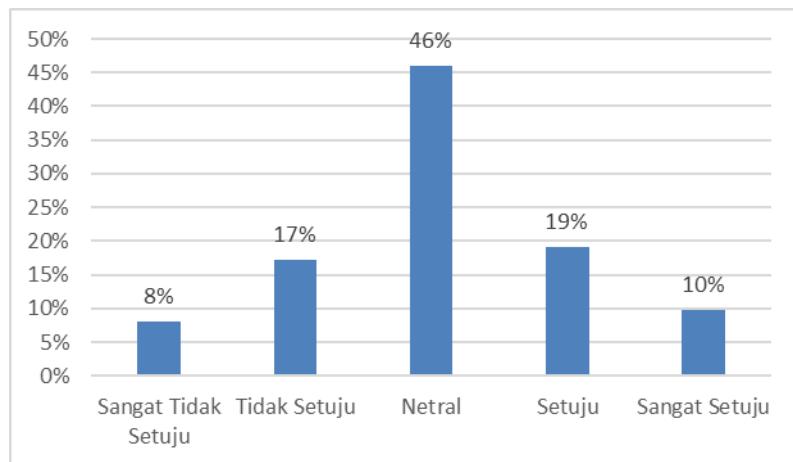


Figure 1. Percentage of Results for Each Category

Based on the results of the research and data processing, it is explained that there are 46% of students who choose neutral, 19% of students choose agree, 10% of students choose strongly agree, 17% of students choose disagree, and 8% of students choose strongly disagree.

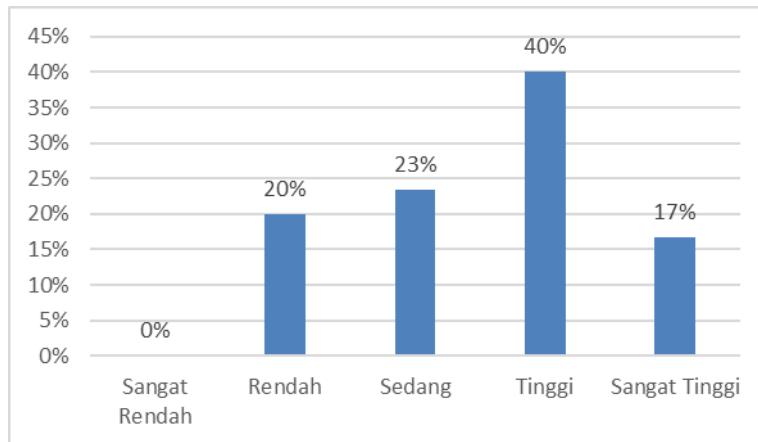


Figure 2. Percentage of Results of Fanatical Behavior of Students of SMA Batik 2 Surakarta

The fanaticism behavior of SMA Batik 2 Surakarta students is categorized at a high level with a percentage of 40%. Based on the results of research and data processing, it explains that the fanaticism behavior of SMA Batik 2 Surakarta students is at a very high level with a percentage of 17%, a moderate level with a percentage of 23%, and a low level with a percentage of 20%.

The high level of fanaticism among students at SMA Batik 2 Surakarta does not interfere with students' focus on learning activities at school, as evidenced by the following student learning outcomes:

Table 3. Student Learning Outcomes

No.	Name	Learning outcomes
1.	INP	83
2.	BJA	83
3.	RAN	83
4.	BS	82
5.	STM	82
6.	KA	80
7.	SA	83
8.	UN	82
9.	IS	83

No.	Name	Learning outcomes
10.	KL	82
11.	OF	83
12.	AAG	83
13.	AF	83
14.	FR	83
15.	LA	83
16.	RA	82
17.	RG	80
18.	WD	83
19.	AM	83
20.	IR	82
21.	RZ	82
22.	SA	80
23.	AA	80
24.	NR	80
25.	JD	80
26.	AC	83
27.	WR	81
28.	MD	80
29.	DAZ	83
30.	IPN	83

Discussion

A. The Level of Fanaticism of SMA Batik 2 Surakarta Students as Persis Solo Football Team Supporters

Fanaticism is an individual behavior that is identical and prioritizes certain goals without seeing and caring about the consequences that will arise (Anam & Supriyadi, 2018; Praja, 2010). In expressing fanaticism and love for the favorite team, the football supporter community can be seen from their attitudes and behavior, one of which is by using attributes, clothes worn when the favorite team is competing. Fanaticism towards a football club, for example, fanatic supporters who are only able to see the goodness of their favorite team and only see the shortcomings of other teams that are not their favorite teams. The form of expression of this fanaticism often becomes aggressive behavior (Anam, 2016).

The context of fanaticism in the world of football can be seen from the love and belief of supporters that the club they are proud of is the best club. Supporters often use emotions rather than thoughts in supporting their favorite clubs, they feel like they are emotionally bound. This support is interpreted that the success and failure achieved by their idols are the success and failure of their supporters. In addition, the fanatic behavior of supporters can be seen from the way they collect and wear accessories of their idol clubs. Fanaticism towards football can encourage a fan or football supporter to try to appear as identical as possible to their favorite club when on the field.

Based on the results of data analysis, it is known that the level of fanaticism of SMA Batik 2 Surakarta students is categorized at a high level with a percentage of 40%, this is in line with research (Wakhid, 2020) which explains the meaning of fanaticism in Persis Solo football club supporters is a phenomenon where fans or supporters identify excessively with the team they support. These supporters view the club as an extension of themselves and are seen more deeply emotionally in the team.

Furthermore, fanaticism behavior becomes an enthusiasm for a fanatical view which is manifested in emotional intensity and is extreme. Then fanaticism can also be interpreted as a great desire or certain interest, towards people, groups, trends, works of art or ideas that show extreme behavior seen by others as social conventions, dysfunctional, and violating (Thorne & Bruner, 2006). Fanaticism makes students have an excessively enthusiastic attitude towards a point of view and is irrational towards something that exists, so that they are willing to do anything to maintain their belief in that point of view.

B. The influence of the level of fanaticism of SMA Batik 2 Surakarta students as supporters of the Persis Solo football team on academic achievement

Based on the results of the study, it is explained that students of SMA Batik 2 Surakarta gave neutral answers with a percentage of 46% with the highest student knowledge score of 83 where students have been able to master the subject matter in school, it can be concluded that fanaticism behavior has a positive impact on students and does not interfere with student focus in learning activities at school. Student fanaticism behavior can encourage them to do, give, or take something

that can influence decision making and understand a perception that has a big impact on students so that it can affect their condition.

Highly fanatical supporters are seen from those who are always present in all activities related to their team from the way they support them, supporters are said to be excessively fanatical because of their blindness to all the activities they do. This means not caring about other people about themselves as long as their satisfaction is channeled and makes them satisfied. Fanatics tend to consider their ideas and passion in supporting and believing that their team and group are better than others, ignoring all criticism and insisting on all facts and arguments about their beliefs.

However, fanaticism can have a positive impact if someone can control themselves and is not influenced by a bad environment. The underlying factors of fanaticism towards something that is believed to be true become the basis for someone to be fanatical, the initial emergence of fanaticism is obtained from socializing. Student learning outcomes are influenced by two factors, namely internal factors and external factors of students. Internal factors of students include health problems, physical disabilities, psychological factors (intelligence, interest in learning, attention, talent, motivation, maturity and readiness of students), and fatigue factors. While external factors that influence the process and results of student learning include family, school and community factors. Proits stated that learning outcomes can describe students' abilities after what they know and learn (Elde Molstad & Karseth, 2016).

C. What factors influence the relationship between football fanaticism and students' academic achievement at SMA Batik 2 Surakarta?

There are two factors that can cause fanaticism towards sports. The first is the interpersonal level or social network level such as the influence of friends, family members who can form an identity, and the environment including geographical location that tends to force individuals to support the local team in their area of residence. The second is the symbolic level such as personnel factors, uniqueness, team name, logo, color, and club cheers. Among several factors in forming identity, socialization is a concept that is no less important. Individuals become fans through socialization including with friends and family.

Based on the interview results, there are several factors that influence the relationship between football fanaticism and students' academic achievement, namely the level of fanaticism shows how strong the student's emotional attachment to football is. The more fanatic a student is, the more likely his time, thoughts, and energy are consumed by activities related to football, such as watching matches or following the development of his favorite club. In addition,

Students' ability to manage time is an important factor in balancing hobbies and learning. Students who have good time management will be able to determine when to enjoy a football match and when to study. Conversely, poor time management can cause changes in students' learning focus.

The existence of student motivation to achieve high academic achievement also plays a big role. By having clear academic goals, students are usually able to place their hobbies in a position that does not interfere with their obligations. Furthermore, student involvement in organizations or extracurricular activities, especially those related to sports, teaches time management skills, cooperation, and responsibility. This can be an important factor so that students can still enjoy football fanaticism without sacrificing academic achievement. Students who have strong characters tend to be able to manage their hobbies well.

In addition, the data is also supported by interviews conducted with several students. Interviews were conducted with several students related to fanaticism activities, influence on learning outcomes, academic impacts, and time management. Therefore, the interview data is important to determine the factors that influence the relationship between football fanaticism and students' academic achievement, which are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Interview Results

Name	Akbar Fakhra
Class	X-4
Time and Place	Surakarta, February 19, 2025
1 Fanaticism Activities	Watching a match at the stadium sometimes also means watching it together with friends.
2 Influence on Learning Outcomes	In my opinion, it doesn't have any effect because it's outside of class hours.
3 Academic Impact	No.
4 Time Management	Supporter activities are usually outside school hours, such as matches at night, so they are not affected.

Data obtained from interviews with several students related to fanaticism activities, show that supporter activities and how often students participate in integration match activities are only done such as watching live matches at the stadium and if there are no more important events always watching the match. This is in accordance with Bima Angkasa's statement that "watching matches at the stadium sometimes also does nobar with friends".

Furthermore, interview data related to the influence on student learning outcomes did not have a significant influence because supporter activities were carried out outside of class hours. In accordance with Bima Angkasa's statement that "I have no influence because it is outside of class hours". This can be a reason that fanaticism towards a football club is not a barrier for students to excel and can motivate students to be enthusiastic about learning when their favorite football club wins. In accordance with Bima Angkasa's statement "Being motivated and enthusiastic when winning a match makes your mood good for several days".

Interview data related to academic impacts also did not have a significant impact, this is supported by Rizky Guntur's statement "it was not affected by my grades while being a supporter". Furthermore, based on the interview results related to time management, arranging study schedules so as not to be disturbed by supporter activities, students were able to organize their activities because the activities started at night and outside school hours. This is supported by Akbar Fakhra's statement "If supporter activities are usually outside school hours such as matches at night so they are not affected".

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study conducted at SMA Batik 2 Surakarta, several conclusions were obtained as follows: The collected data shows that football fanaticism behavior has a positive influence on students' academic achievement. The fanaticism behavior of SMA Batik 2 Surakarta students is categorized at a high level with a percentage of 40%. This proves that fanaticism behavior can have a positive impact if someone can control themselves and is not influenced by a bad environment.

AUTHOR'S STATEMENT

Statement that the article has never been published in another journal.

REFERENCES

Atikkah, S., & Fitra, J. (2021). The Influence of Anime Fans' Fanaticism, Product Diversity and Lifestyle on Anime Merchandise Purchase Decisions at the Pikapikani Distro. *Scientific Journal of Management, Business and Accounting Students (JIMMBA)*, 3(6), 1261–1276. <https://doi.org/10.32639/jimmaba.v3i6.1051>

Bagus Kunto Wibowo. (2024). Analysis of football supporters' fanaticism in supporting Persib Bandung during the bubble system of the Indonesian League 1 competition 2022-2023 (Case Study of Communication Behavior of the Persib Supporter Community). <https://repository.usypkp.ac.id/3535/>

Bayu Agung Prakoso, AMM (2015). Fanaticism of Persija Jakarta football supporters. 6.

Dr. Said Maskur, MA, & Said Muhammad Yusuf, MP (2024). Practical Learning of Research Methodology in the Field of Educational Psychology and Educational Science (Textbook for Courses). PT. Indragiri Dot Com. <https://books.google.co.id/books?id=BVMjEQAAQBAJ>

Hapsari. (2015). Fanaticism and aggressiveness of football club supporters Indria Hapsari 1 Istiqomah Wibowo 2 1,2. 8(1), 52–58.

Leonard. (nd). Drs. Leonard F. Polhaupessy, M.Psi. Human Behavior: A Brief Introduction to Psychology. (Bandung: Refika Aditama 2016), 24. 14. 14–31. http://etheses.iainkediri.ac.id/8570/3/9334171_bab2.pdf

Mundasir, T. (2012). Aspects of Learning Outcomes. 66, 37–39.

Rusandi, & Muhammad Rusli. (2021). Designing Basic/Descriptive Qualitative Research and Case Studies. Al-Ubdiyah: Journal of Education and Islamic Studies, 2(1), 48–60. <https://doi.org/10.55623/au.v2i1.18>

Setiawan, W. (2014). Fanaticism in Organizations. Muaddib, 04(01), 20–44.

Sugiono. (2015). Quantitative, Qualitative, and R&D Research Methods.

Sutardi, AKD (2023). Loyalty and Fanaticism of Football Supporters in East Java. 129.

Tajuddin, R. (2018). Morality of Bonek Student Fanaticism in Surabaya. 2(1), 68–72. <https://doi.org/10.26740/ijss.v2n1.p68-72>

Umar. (2003). Research Methods for Business Theses and Dissertations. Raja Grafindo Persada.

Ummah, MS (2019). Qualitative Research Methods. In Sustainability. In Sustainability (Switzerland) (Vol. 11, Issue 1). http://scioteca.caf.com/bitstream/handle/123456789/1091/RED2017-Eng-8ene.pdf?sequence=12&isAllowed=y%0Ahttp://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.regsciurbeco.2008.06.005%0Ahttps://www.researchgate.net/publication/305320484_SISTEM PEMBETUNGAN TERPUSAT STRATEGI MELESTARI

Urohmah Shifa. (2023). Character Development of Student Discipline Through Pancasila and Citizenship Education Learning in Class IV C Sdn Taktakan 1. Thesis, 1–7.

Wakhid, DN (2020). The meaning of fanaticism in football club supporters, Persis Solo, thesis.

Wulandari. (2018). Study of Identification of Factors Affecting Full Days Students' Learning Stress at SMP Muhammadiyah 01 Medan.

Yin, R. . (2014). Case Study Research: Design and Methods. SAGE Publications.